

No. 16,005.

號一廿月八年四十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1914

日甲大歲年三國民華中

PRICE, 35.00 Per Month

## THORNE'S

No. 4,  
OLD VAT  
SCOTCH  
WHISKY.

As supplied to the House  
of Lords and House of Com-  
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG

### DOOMED TO CRIME.

A Murderer's Suicide.

New York, July 23.  
"Chippy Robinson," the young Amer-  
ican accused of killing four persons, in-  
cluding a police officer who came to  
arrest him, and whose remarkable de-  
fence, as outlined in Tuesday's "Daily  
Telegraph," (says the New York corre-  
spondent of that paper) was that he could  
not be responsible for his acts because  
of pre-natal influences, put forward into  
his blood," today rebuffed the jury from  
deciding the complicated psychological  
problem by severing his jugular vein  
and dying without further protest.

Robinson's case interested psychologists  
and physiologists throughout the country  
because of the pathetic plea by his food  
mother that he was born at a time when  
she was absorbed by plans for killing  
the man who had betrayed and then  
deserted her, and who was the father  
of her infant.

Night and day for months before  
Chippy was born," she pleaded, "I had  
murder in my mind. I planned and  
schemed how I could kill the child's  
father. I ask the jury to consider what  
chance had such a child with such a  
legacy of hate and murder in his veins."

"Chippy began murdering as a small  
boy, first with his hands and feet, then  
with a knife and finally with a gun."  
During the intervals of remorse and  
repentance his mother said he was a  
good and affectionate son, and worked  
to support her until the criminal impulse  
returned, and then he was unmanage-  
able. This very sign of blood seemed  
to indicate and advance his mind.

"Today, when the Court at Boston re-  
assembled, the Public Prosecutor said  
that Robinson's case had been removed  
from their hands, and the prisoner had  
gone before another tribunal, from whose  
decision there was no appeal.

Affectionate letters to his mother and  
wife, "the loving sweetheart of my boy-  
hood days, who stuck to me through  
all the shame into which I plunged  
her," were found in the dead man's cell.

### GERMAN HARBOUR IN HOLLAND.

A "Private Port" 115 Miles  
from England.

The granting of a harbour concession by  
the Dutch Government to the Vulkan  
Company, a big German firm, was last  
week the subject of strong comment in  
Europe and particularly in Great Britain.  
This "private" harbour, The Times  
points out, would be available for occa-  
sional use, and the space ceded to the  
German company will be large enough to  
allow for repairing ships and a repairing  
wharf.

The point at which the harbour was to  
be built is only about 115 miles distant  
from the East of England coast. It will  
diminish by more than one half the distance  
between England and the nearest German  
port. The Vulkan Company is under the  
control of the German millionaire Herr  
Thyssen.

The concession was recognized in ship-  
ping circles as holding possibilities for  
German shipping development; and it was  
felt that large questions are involved. For  
instance, if the Vulkan Company estab-  
lished a shipyard at the port, and employed  
there many thousands of German workers  
a considerable German influence would be  
created.

The Hague correspondent of The Times  
says the concession caused deep concern.  
Strong comments are made on the granting  
of the concession while the Chamber is in  
recess, the Government thus occupying in-  
terpretations.

### A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera Dia-  
rrhoea Remedy is master over cramp  
colic, cholera, and all intestinal pains.  
One dose relieves, a second dose is rarely  
necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all  
Chemists and Druggists.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### "MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography  
JUN. ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH  
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH  
IN AN HOUR.  
PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.  
No. 8, Queen's Road Central.  
TELE. No. 254.

### NEW SHIPMENT

Government guaranteed 1st Grade Butter.  
Packed specially in Australia for us. Absolutely  
Best Imported. None Better quality made.  
75 cents per lb.

FOR THE BEST OF EVERYTHING PROCURABLE IN ANY 1st CLASS  
RESTAURANT IN THE EAST TRY THE

## ALEXANDRA CAFE

### WANTED.

WANTED. A Young, Energetic  
CHINESE, knowing English, an  
industrial salesman in paper and  
stationery; also knowing Indian, Import  
and export goods.

Apply to R. P. VASANIA,  
Shamoon.  
Hongkong, August 18, 1914. 832

## CHEN KWONG & CO., LD

GENERAL IMPORT &  
EXPORT.

CANTON  
LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
STORE:

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,  
Boat and Shoes.  
Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware,  
Clockwork Ware.  
Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.  
Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to  
order by our own tailors.  
Large assortment of Chinese Silks and  
Foreign Goods of every description.  
All goods sold at reasonable prices.  
The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &  
Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign  
Goods.  
SUP. PAT POO STREET,  
CANTON and  
Nos. 227, 229, Des Vaux Road  
and Nos. 120, Connaught Road Central.  
Tel. No. 111. Hongkong.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.  
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.

SUNDAY.  
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.  
Extra Car at 12 midnigh.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Des Vaux Road Central.  
JOHN D. BURNHAY & SON  
General Managers.

## SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1820.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail. Ironmongery, Pig Iron and  
Foundry Castings, General Store  
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and  
37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west  
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.  
Hongkong, September 4, 1913.

## HOTELS

THE  
STATION HOTEL  
NATHAN ROAD,  
KOWLOON.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS.  
BATH-ROOM TO EACH ROOM.  
Cold and Hot Water throughout.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BATHS.  
BILLIARD ROOM.

Private Dining Room.  
EXCELLENT CUISINE.  
For Particulars apply to  
THE MANAGER.  
Tel. No. K123. Tel. Address "Tramroad."  
Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1912. 236

KINGSCLERE HOTEL,  
HONGKONG.

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill  
District, overlooking the Botanical  
Gardens and facing the Harbour.  
Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously  
fitted Bathrooms. Telephone and Electric  
Fans.  
Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting rooms  
throughout.  
Telephone No. 1123.  
Cable Address, "Sachala."  
A.B.C. Code 6th Ed.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1908. 1206

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.  
ALL ELECTRIC TRAM Pass Entrance.  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373.  
TELEGRAPH ADDRESS, "VICTORIA."  
R. H. NORTH,  
Manager.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON PAN, a Chinese graduate  
versed in literature, has been a teacher  
to European officials and merchants in this  
Colony for over ten years.  
He has a good method of training Euro-  
peans to pass in the Chinese examination, and  
is possessed of a first rate certificate as a  
Chinese teacher. He has also a good know-  
ledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese  
language are requested to write care of  
Anna Mui, office or direct to 37, Holly-  
wood Road, 1st fl. 12.  
Hongkong May 27, 1912.

## THE CARLTON HOTEL

Recently Renovated and Refurnished.  
Self-Contained Suites of Apartments with Private  
Bath-rooms attached, Luxuriously Furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading  
and Writing Rooms.  
PERFECT SANITATION.  
Under Personal Management of  
O. B. OWEN, Proprietor.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG  
FRIDAY, 21st AUGUST.  
8 A.M. "HEUNGSHAN." 8 A.M. "HONAM."  
5 P.M. "KINSHAN." 5 P.M. "FATSHAN."

### SATURDAY, 22nd AUG. ST.

8 A.M. "HONAM." 8 A.M. "HEUNGSHAN."  
5 P.M. "HEUNGSHAN." 5 P.M. "KINSHAN."

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the  
Companies' vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (depart  
Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without  
extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" S.S. "TAISHAN"  
HONGKONG TO MACAO  
Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
Sundays, at 9 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
MACAO TO HONGKONG.  
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 23rd AUGUST.  
The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN."  
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.  
and return from Macao at 2 P.M.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at  
7.30 A.M., and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street  
Wharf.

### FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.  
S.S. "HOISANG".  
Departures from Macao to Canton: Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P.M.  
Departures from Canton to Macao: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.40 P.M.

### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SALAM" 588 Tons and S.S. "NANSING" 568 Tons.  
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday  
and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the  
day at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to  
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and  
"SALU". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation, and are lighted  
throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.  
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted), 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the  
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),  
Opposite the Blake Pier.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,  
MANAGER.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.  
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.  
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.  
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms.  
Roof Garden.  
Terms:—From \$5 per day Max. Telephone Add: "Peacful."  
P. O. FEUSTER,  
Manager.

## GRAND HOTEL

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION  
AND CLEANLINESS.  
CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.  
F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

## Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## "NESTOR"

### Sanitary Fluid.

### Reliable Disinfectant.

Two table-spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing  
floors, &c., is most useful for the Destruction of Fleas.

PER PINT TIN 50 CENTS  
PER GALLON TIN \$2.00

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

### CHILDREN'S PHOTOS

### A SPECIALITY.

NOTE ADDRESS  
108 HOUSE HONGKONG.

## Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE  
BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the  
highest grade of nutritive cocoa preparation  
on the market; it fully maintains its high repu-  
tation in food value and delicacy of flavour, and  
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."  
Medical Magazine, March, 1912

## CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes  
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENG.

## GALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(Established 1864.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

## Cantrell and Cochrane's

### Dry Ginger Ale.

The most refreshing non-alcoholic  
drink obtainable.







**Hughes and Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT  
AND ADMIRALTY.  
General Auctioneers  
AND  
Share, Coal and  
General Brokers.  
PROPRIETORS  
"TO-KWA-WAN"  
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used:  
A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A1. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.  
Telegraphic Address  
WATSON HONGKONG.



**PARIS TOILET**  
No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
(UNDER THE ARCADE HOUSE).  
THE LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSING SALOONS IN THE EAST.  
Manufacturers of SEVES DES ALPES, pronounced by those who use it the best Hairwash to prevent the falling out of hair.  
J. O. SCIPRESS, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1913.

**JAPANESE MAKERS.**  
Every kind of Footwear.



**CHERRY & CO.,**  
PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER  
EVER PRINTED UNDER  
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION

**The Chinese Mail**  
華字日報

THE LADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING  
CONTAINING THE MOST RELIABLE  
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM  
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM  
VARIOUS PARTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

25.50 per copy delivered in Hongkong  
or by post to all ports.  
6, WING STREET, HONGKONG.

THE  
"CHINA MAIL"  
Typhoon Guide  
PRICE 20 cents.

IF you plan to take your meals will  
be served by day and evening served  
just the same. Only at the ALEXAN-  
DRA CAFE.

**W. S. BAILEY & Co, Ltd**  
Kowloon Bay  
SHIPBUILDERS AND REPAIRERS.  
VESSELS IN STEEL OR WOOD, STEAM OR MOTOR DRIVEN, TUGS,  
BARQUES, STEAM OR OIL LIGHTERS, LAUNCHES,  
MOTOR YACHTS AND HOUSEBOATS.  
ROOFS, BRIDGES, STEEL BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION WORK.  
SMART STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

**THE FAR EAST IN  
PARLIAMENT.**  
HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
OIL CONCERN IN CHINA.

(July 21) Sir J. D. Ross inquired whether the Standard Oil Company, under its agreement with the Chinese Government, had a monopoly extending over all China for a year, or whether it could operate only in the province of Shansi.  
Sir E. Grey: By the terms of the agreement the Standard Oil Company have acquired certain rights in the provinces of Shansi and Chihli. The agreement contains no reference to the province of Shansi. It confers no monopoly over the whole of China, but it does contain a provision by which the Chinese Government is precluded from entering before February next any contract to allow foreigners for petroleum bearing properties in China. This, of course, does not affect any prior concessions which may have been granted by the Chinese Government.

ARMAMENT VIBES AND CONTRACTS.—  
JAPANESE NAVAL AFFAIRS.

(22nd) Mr. King asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he was aware of the allegations established in the recent armaments trial in Tokyo, showing that the Japanese Government had secured contracts for the supply of armaments from the Vickers Company in this matter; and whether, in the event of such a contract, the Japanese Government would be bound to supply the armaments to the Japanese Navy.  
Mr. Churchill: I have no knowledge of the accuracy or otherwise of the statements in question, and he did not propose to make the inquiry suggested, as he had no reason to assume that British naval interests were in any way affected.

Mr. King: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that Messrs. Vickers have been struck off the contract list of the War Office for action quite similar, if not identical, to that which has been brought home to certain armament firms in Japan?  
Mr. Churchill: I do not know of any fact which justifies a statement of that kind. That is a very serious statement for the hon. member to make in regard to a firm which certainly plays a necessary part in the supply of British armaments.

Mr. King: Does the right hon. gentleman realise that my accusation is not against the members of the firm, but against the directors, but against the firm?  
Mr. Churchill: I have no information to enable me to pronounce in a matter of this kind. I do not quite understand why I should be called upon to pronounce upon what took place in Japan.

Mr. J. F. Hope: If it can be proved that these agents have extended their instructions, would there be the smallest reason for proceeding against the firm?  
Mr. Churchill: I have no ground for striking the firm of Messrs. Vickers off the list. Such a thing would be disastrous to the Navy.

(23rd) Mr. King asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that at the recent trial of Messrs. Pootley and others in Japan serious charges were made against the agents of the Vickers firm who were found guilty of bribery, and whether inquiry would be made in Japan through the British representatives there as to the facts of the case.  
Sir E. Grey: So far as I am aware, no agents of Messrs. Vickers have been prosecuted or tried, and I have no means of investigating charges against persons in Japan.

Mr. King: Will the right hon. gentleman ask for a full report of this trial, so that we may form his own opinion on the evidence?  
Sir E. Grey: A full report would only be of interest as regards the people actually tried. I understand no agents of Vickers have been tried or prosecuted.

CHINA AND THE PROPOSED LOAN.

(22nd) Sir J. D. Ross asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any arrangement had been completed between the Chinese Government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company regarding the proposed loan.  
Mr. Acland, who replied, said the answer was in the negative.

SCOTT CONTRACT IN CHINA.

(23rd) Mr. King asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received information that an armament was to be constructed for the Chinese Government near Peking, that the work was to be carried out by the firm of Krupp, and that the material was to be entirely of German manufacture; and, if so, whether he could state whether a special loan had been obtained by China for this purpose.  
Sir E. Grey: I have not received this information.

**GREAT BRITAIN'S ARMY.**  
A MILLION MEN AVAILABLE FOR SERVICE.  
The Latest Figures.

The military system of Great Britain is more complex than that of any other Power—partly from the fact that it is almost purely voluntary, and partly from the fact that it has to meet peculiar demands for service in all parts of the world. The latest figures show that we can at present mobilise approximately a million men for service in all parts of the world, not including the 100,000 extra men whom Lord Kitchener has asked for. The following is taken from the greater part from the Statesman's Year Book for 1914, which can be relied upon for accuracy.

The land forces of the United Kingdom consist of the Regular Army and of the Territorial Army. Of these, a large part of the Regular Army serves in British Dominions overseas, and it is customary to refer to these troops as the "British Army," in contradistinction to the "Native Army" or "Indian Army" in India and to the "Local Forces" in South Africa and in British Colonies. The Regular Army, whether at home or abroad, is paid for by the Imperial Exchequer except in India (although certain colonies pay contributions towards its upkeep); India pays a contribution towards the cost of troops at home owing to these serving as a depot for the Regular troops in India. The Territorial Army serves only at home in peace time. This rank and file for both Regular Army and Territorial Army are obtained by voluntary enlistment.

THE REGULARS.

The Regular Army in peace time consists of the permanently embodied troops, the Army Reserve, and the Special Reserve. Service in the permanently embodied portion of the Regular Army and the Army Reserve is for 12 years, with permission to extend to 21 years, for certain circumstances. Of the original 12 years, from 3 to 9 are spent with the colours, i.e., on permanent service, and the remainder of the time in the Army Reserve; the majority of the men serve for 7 years with the colours and 5 years in the Army Reserve, which is the rule for infantry other than the Foot Guards. Men enlist between 18 and 25 years of age. The peace establishment of the regular troops at home is considerably below war establishment; in South Africa and the Colonies it is higher; in India it is practically the same as the war establishment. On mobilisation for war the ranks, after eliminating recruits and young soldiers, are filled up from the Army Reserve, and also, to a small extent, from the Special Reserve.

The permanently embodied portions of the Regular Army consist of 31 cavalry regiments (10 at home), 25 horse artillery batteries (13 at home), 147 mountain batteries (99 at home), 9 mountain batteries (all abroad), 99 companies of engineer artillery (43 at home), 77 companies of engineers (58 at home), 9 battalions of Foot Guards, 148 battalions of infantry of the line (74 at home), besides departmental services and depots. Horse and field batteries are grouped as "brigades" of 2 and 3 batteries respectively, and 6 guns each. Infantry of the line is organized for recruiting purposes as 60 regiments of 2 or 4 permanent battalions, and 1 or 2 Special Reserve battalions; half the permanent battalions of each regiment are at home and half abroad. For training and command purposes infantry battalions are for the most part formed into brigades of 4 battalions each. For recruiting purposes and relief, cavalry regiments are linked in pairs, 1 at home and 1 abroad; for training and command they are generally grouped into brigades of 3 regiments each.

RESERVES.

The Special Reserve consists in the main of troops not permanently embodied, but its units also act as permanently embodied depots. The period of service of special reservists is for 5 years; recruits, with certain exceptions, undergo 6 months' preliminary training; the trained men are called up annually for 3 weeks, with 6 days' military instruction for infantry. The Special Reserve consists of three cavalry regiments, 2 regiments of horse artillery, 2 battalions of engineers, 101 battalions of infantry, forming part of the 60 regiments of infantry of the line above-mentioned, and departmental services. Of the 101 battalions, 74 are Reserve battalions, forming depots for the permanently embodied battalions of their regiments; the other 27 are "Extra" Reserve battalions, intended to act as reserve units on mobilisation.

THE LAND FORCES ARE ADMINISTERED BY AN ARMY COUNCIL WHICH IS COMPOSED OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, and of the heads of the six departments into which the War Office is primarily divided; these officials are: The Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who is responsible for drawing up plans of attack and defence, for military training, for intelligence work, and for the higher education of officers; the Adjutant-General, who is responsible for recruiting, interior economy, discipline, and for the medical service; the Quartermaster-General, who is responsible for equipment, supply, transport, and accounts; the Master-General of the Ordnance, who is responsible for armaments and works; the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, who is responsible for the Territorial Army; the Finance Member, who is responsible for finance. The Inspector-General of the Forces keeps the Army Council informed as to the state of efficiency of all branches of the forces. The Territorial Army is to a large extent administered by County Associations over which the War Office merely maintains a general control as regards expenditure.

On mobilisation for war, the bulk of the Regular Army at home becomes absorbed into the "Expeditionary Force" to consist of a cavalry division, 6 divisions, and certain "army troops" and "line of communication troops" with a total establishment of about 165,000. A cavalry division consists of 4 cavalry brigades (3 regiments each), 2 horse artillery brigades, 4 engineer groups, 1 signal squadron and 4 signal troops, 1 aerodrome squadron, 1 cavalry train, and 4 field ambulances; total establishment, 480 officers, 9,110 other ranks, 10,105 horses, 24 guns. A division consists of 3 infantry brigades of 4 battalions each, 4 field artillery brigades (1 Howitzer), 1 heavy battery, 1 ammunition column, 2 companies of engineers, 1 signal company, 1 squadron of cavalry, 1 aerodrome squadron, 1 divisional train, 3 field ambulances; total establishment, 508 officers, 18,075 other ranks, 6,161 horses, 70 guns. Army troops include 2 mounted brigades, each consisting of either 1 cavalry regiment and 2 mounted infantry battalions, or of 2 cavalry regiments and 1 mounted infantry battalion, with 1 horse artillery battery, 1 ammunition column, 1 signal troop, 1 train and 1 ambulance. All batteries have 6 guns except the heavy batteries which have only 4. The war establishment of a cavalry regiment is 25 officers, 557 other ranks, 562 horses, in three squadrons. The war establishment of a battalion of infantry is 23 officers, 925 other ranks, in eight companies.

ON A WAR FOOTING.

The Territorial Army is intended for home defence, although nearly 20,000 officers and men have accepted liability for service abroad in war. The terms of service are for four years. The age limits for enlistment are from 17 to 35 inclusive. The requirements of training are a fortnight in camp and a certain number of drills, the number varying in different branches, also a musketry course for arms in which it is necessary, unless exempted, the soldier must attend camp for eight days; and make himself efficient, subject to a penalty of £5. All officers in the Territorial Army except certain of the generals and staff are non-professional. The Territorial Army is confined to Great Britain; there is none in Ireland.

The Territorial Army consists of 30 regiments of yeomanry, 14 horse artillery batteries, 57 "brigades" of field artillery, 14 heavy batteries, 80 companies of engineer artillery, 103 companies of engineers, a railway battalion, 104 battalions of infantry, 15 cyclist battalions, with departmental troops. The bulk of it is organized so as to form 14 mounted brigades, and 14 divisions. The establishment is practically the same in peace and war, and these brigades and divisions are complete war units in so far as an establishment is concerned. Batteries in the Territorial Army have only 4 guns, otherwise the divisions correspond very nearly in their composition to the Regular Army on a war footing; the mounted brigades each include a horse artillery battery besides their three yeomanry regiments. On mobilisation the Territorial Army, the Territorial Army is embodied, practically automatically.

For purposes of command the United Kingdom is divided up into seven "commands," and the "London districts." The commands are: (1) Aldershot of very limited area, (2) Eastern including the eastern and southern counties, (3) Irish, (4) Northern, including the northern midlands and north-western counties, (5) Scottish, (6) Southern, including the southern midlands and south-western counties, (7) Western, including Wales, Lancashire and north-western counties. These commands (except the Aldershot command) are divided up into Territorial Recruiting districts for the Regular Army. The Eastern, Northern, Scottish, Southern, and Western commands, and the London District each include from 1 to 4 Territorial mounted brigades, and 2 or 3 Territorial divisions. The Regular Army, being for the most part quartered in the south of England or in Ireland, is somewhat irregularly distributed amongst the commands; there are two, namely complete divisions each in the Aldershot and the Irish command, and one complete division in the Eastern and one in the Southern command. At the head of each command is a general officer (styled the general officer commanding-in-chief). He is assisted by a general officer of lower rank who is responsible for questions of administration apart from training and defence questions.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Land Forces are administered by an Army Council which is composed of the Secretary of State for War, and of the heads of the six departments into which the War Office is primarily divided; these officials are: The Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who is responsible for drawing up plans of attack and defence, for military training, for intelligence work, and for the higher education of officers; the Adjutant-General, who is responsible for recruiting, interior economy, discipline, and for the medical service; the Quartermaster-General, who is responsible for equipment, supply, transport, and accounts; the Master-General of the Ordnance, who is responsible for armaments and works; the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, who is responsible for the Territorial Army; the Finance Member, who is responsible for finance. The Inspector-General of the Forces keeps the Army Council informed as to the state of efficiency of all branches of the forces. The Territorial Army is to a large extent administered by County Associations over which the War Office merely maintains a general control as regards expenditure.

ON SEVERAL STAGES OF THE JOURNEY.

On several stages of the journey Mr. Guillaux exceeded one hundred miles an hour, covering the penultimate section of 100 miles in ninety minutes. He claims to have created a record in his flight over the mountains. The Daily Telegraph.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?  
CHAMBERLAIN'S Cold, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your bag in a case when you are on a journey. Change of water, diet, and time, and the fact of your being on a journey, will often produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or at a hotel. It may save your life, and it is a sure remedy for all cases of cholera, cold, and diarrhoea. If you have it handy, you will be all right and comfortable.

General, who is responsible for recruiting, interior economy, discipline, and for the medical service; the Quartermaster-General, who is responsible for equipment, supply, transport, and accounts; the Master-General of the Ordnance, who is responsible for armaments and works; the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, who is responsible for the Territorial Army; the Finance Member, who is responsible for finance. The Inspector-General of the Forces keeps the Army Council informed as to the state of efficiency of all branches of the forces. The Territorial Army is to a large extent administered by County Associations over which the War Office merely maintains a general control as regards expenditure.

The principal military educational establishments are the Royal Military Academy educating youths to be officers in the artillery and the engineers, the Royal Military College educating officers for the cavalry and infantry, and the Staff College which trains officers for the staff. The Officers' Training Corps, in two divisions representing respectively the universities and public schools, is intended to provide officers for the Special Reserve and the Territorial Army. The military wing of the Royal Flying Corps will eventually comprise 8 aerodrome squadrons. At present only 6 aerodrome squadrons have been formed; the establishment of an aerodrome squadron is 18 aeroplanes.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY ARE ARMED WITH THE LAW ENFIELD RIFLE, calibre .303. The Regular Army has a 14-pounder for horse artillery, an 18-pounder for field artillery, a 40-pounder field howitzer, and a 60-pounder for heavy batteries.

EFFECTIVES FOR THE FIELD.

The number of effectives of all ranks on January 1, 1914, are given as follows:  
Regular Forces, Home and Abroad:  
Cavalry 156,310  
Colonial and Native Indian Troops 8,808  
Army Reserve 146,756  
Special Reserve 65,989  
Militia Reserve 60  
Militia (U.K.) 47  
Channel Islands Militia 3,007  
Males and Bermuda Militia 2,703  
Territorial Army 251,706  
Total of Man Volunteers 110  
Officers' Training Corps 795  
Total 625,690  
British Troops serving in India 78,476

Grand Total 711,573

In the case of permanently embodied troops, the regimental establishment for 1913-14 was fixed at 184,808 at home, and (including especially enlisted Colonial troops and Native Indian troops) paid for by the Imperial Exchequer, 331,128 in South Africa and the Colonies; this leaves staff and various establishments out of account.

Over and above these forces are the National Reserve (formerly known as the Volunteer Reserve)—a register kept by the County Associations of trained officers and men, not intended to become a third line army, but to provide a large body of men accustomed to discipline who will volunteer to serve in the armed forces or for the maintenance of public order in time of war. Furthermore there are the fine corps of the Dominions so that we reach a grand total of over a million men.

MAILS CARRIED BY AEROPLANE.

Australian Test.

Stones, July 10.

After a perilous journey M. Guillaux arrived here yesterday, having flown from Melbourne with a voluminous aerial mail. In all he covered 570 miles, the actual flying time being about nine hours. Included in the mail was a despatch from Sir Arthur Lyphard Stanley, Governor of Victoria, to Sir Gerald Strickland, Governor of New South Wales, and the aviator personally delivered the message. M. Guillaux landed at the Sydney Sports ground during the progress of a football match, players and spectators alike giving him a hearty welcome.

The aerial postman was not confined to a rigorous time table, for he left Melbourne on Thursday, and at each town of importance between the two capitals gave exhibition flights which aroused the greatest interest in the two States. He described the journey as full of peril. Very rough weather was encountered, and at one period he completely lost his bearings in a thick fog and had to rise over 1,000ft. before he found clearer atmosphere.

Shortly afterwards he ran into a heavy gale. Blinding rain swept down upon the aeroplane and for a whole hour he made comparatively little headway against the wind, covering only twenty miles in the sixty minutes. Then the gale dropped, and he covered a similar distance in ten minutes. When he arrived at Goulburn he descended almost frozen and very exhausted. Between Harden and Goulburn he encountered the worst stretch of flying country that he had ever had experience of, for in the event of trouble with his machine there was nowhere to land, the ground for miles in all directions being densely covered with eucalyptus trees.

On several stages of the journey M. Guillaux exceeded one hundred miles an hour, covering the penultimate section of 100 miles in ninety minutes. He claims to have created a record in his flight over the mountains. The Daily Telegraph.

By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.  
FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.  
**MERRYWEATHERS'**  
Best Quality  
**CANVAS HOSE PIPES**  
Two Brands of World-wide Repute:  
"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"  
Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.  
Write for "Hints on Use" and quotations to:  
**MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Ltd., Greenwich, London, S.E.**

**BANKS**  
**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £15,000,000  
RESERVE FUND £1,500,000  
Sterling £1,500,000  
Silver 17,830,000  
REVENUE LIABILITIES OF £15,000,000  
PROPRIETORS  
COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman  
W. L. Patterson, Esq.—Deputy Chairman  
S. H. Drivell, Esq., J. H. Holyoak, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., J. C. Gossell, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Sheldene  
CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.  
ACTING MANAGER:  
Shanghai—J. D. SMART.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.  
BONORARIO—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3 " " " "  
" 12 " 4 " " " "  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager  
Hongkong, Arg. 8, 1914.

**HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.**  
THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.  
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 4 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.  
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager  
Hongkong, May 14, 1914.

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000  
RESERVE FUND £1,200,000  
REVENUE LIABILITIES OF £1,200,000  
PARTNERS  
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.  
WM. DICKSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, July 10, 1914.

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.**  
ESTABLISHED 1880.  
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ¥20,000,000.00  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ¥10,000,000.00  
RESERVE FUND ¥8,800,000.00  
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.  
BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:  
AMSTERDAM, LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KIOBE, MANILA, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.  
INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.  
EIGHT ONO,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, April 2, 1914.

**BANKS**  
**NEDELANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ**  
(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY).  
ESTABLISHED 1824.  
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,000,000.00  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000.00  
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000.00  
HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.  
Branches at:  
The Hague, Rotterdam, BATAVIA, Batavia, Bencoolen, Borneo, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaja, Soerabaya (Solo), Tientsin, Yokohama, etc., etc.  
Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Rangoon, Saigon, Saigon, Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.  
LONDON BANKERS—The Union of London and the Bank Limited.  
The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit, and has branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.  
INTEREST ALLOWED  
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 months 3 1/2 " " "  
" 3 months 3 " " "  
R. G. J. WINNBERG,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, July 1, 1914.

**INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.**  
HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.  
LONDON OFFICE: 25, Bishopsgate, E.C.  
BRANCHES:  
Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaja, Soerabaya (Solo), Tientsin, Yokohama, etc., etc.  
CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND £1,000,000.00  
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.  
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum or for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.  
BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.  
MAILS AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.  
LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.  
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.  
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.  
PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.  
TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES sold and cashed.  
GEO. BUCK,  
Manager.  
No. 2, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, October 21, 1913.

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**  
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000  
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000  
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.  
BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:  
AMSTERDAM, LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KIOBE, MANILA, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaja, Soerabaya (Solo), Tientsin, Yokohama, etc., etc.  
INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.  
EIGHT ONO,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, July 2, 1914.



## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

## AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

FORMAZONE.

A REFRESHING, INVIGORATING and PALATABLE drink particularly suited for Tennis and Bathing Parties.

Pints 51 per doz. Splits 60 cts. per doz.

## PYERIS.

Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well-known German spring, at half the price. Blends Perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it again.

Pints—\$0.85 per doz. Splits. \$0.50 per doz. Splits.

## STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavor produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.

Pints—\$0.85 per doz. Splits. \$0.50 per doz. Splits.

## DRY GINGER ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints—\$1.00 per doz. Splits. \$0.60 per doz. Splits.

**WM. Powell LTD.**

TELEPHONE 346

**SPECIALISTS...**

IN ALL CLASSES OF FURNITURE AND FURNISHING GOODS.

**NEWEST EXCLUSIVE FURNISHING FABRICS.**

write for samples of our fadeless CLOTHES DYES ABSOLUTELY PERMANENT

AN INFECTION OF OUR STOCK WILL REPAY YOU.

## WE EXPRESS TO ANY ADDRESS

WE CLEAR, SHIP, PACK, CARRY, TRANSPORT.

STORE AND INSURE

TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## HONGKONG PARCEL EXPRESS AND STORAGE CO.

Tel. 1208

3 DUDDELL STREET.

## THE CHINA MAIL TYPHOON MAP and GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

PUBLISHED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING.

Price 40 Cents.

FROM THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

O. KAMMING &amp; Co., Ltd. Chemists and Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY DISPENSED.

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &amp;c.

2A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

Hong Kong, July 22, 1912.

and unless some relief is speedily given much hardship will be caused to poor families, of which there are plenty in Hongkong. For most of the increases, there can be no excuse advanced. Why should a war in Europe affect the price of Chinese grown vegetables from neighbouring territory, or the price of eggs for example? The fact of the matter is that the European is to a very large extent in the hands of the Chinese compradore, who will seize the slightest excuse to extort "squeeze." Residents in the Colony will have, and are having, to pay dearly enough for the war without being fleeced by a rapacious set of Chinese, and it is to be hoped that the Food Committee, will not long remain a food committee only in name, but will show these extortioners that while they enjoy the privilege of trading in a British colony they must trade fairly. By the way we wonder if the committee is aware that though the price of flour was fixed at eight cents certain compradores in Kowloon refuse to supply it under ten cents a pound? Why do not the Food Committee inquire into matters of this sort?

There is a general impression abroad that a large number of Chinese, not merely women and children, but influential Chinese are leaving Hongkong and returning to their native land. From the general condition of the streets and the reports of the crowded steamers and trains this seems to be the case. We understand that the Governor General and the Civil Governor of Canton have issued a joint proclamation in regard to the treatment to be meted out to these returning Chinese, many of whom it appears have taken out naturalization papers, and are, therefore, citizens of British Empire. The Canton officials have, in view of this, ordered all their subordinates to see to it that the Chinese who are British subjects have the same protection accorded to them as is proffered to all other foreigners who at this time reside in China. We are not quite sure whether these instructions have in them a spice of satire or not. We should be inclined to think that they have. It must be very gratifying to the Chinese officials to be able to say that they will look after these Angloized Chinese; and that the latter be treated with the same attention as if they were Britishers or Russians. One phrase is suggestive. "It may be shown once for all, that the purpose of the Government is one of universal benevolence." We wonder what these Chinese themselves think of this treatment? We also wonder what number of Chinese have really become British subjects, for whose welfare the native Government is so solicitous.

More than once lately information has been forwarded to the Lokin authorities, indicating that one of the favourite means of getting opium into China is to smuggle it through in a coffin, and as the Chinese have great reverence for their dead and for coffins which are said to contain their dead—at least theoretically—it is only when there is some strong suspicion that something is wrong that such people are arrested. We understand that lately another method has been discovered and employed. Apparently mothers or nurses are seen to be carrying in their arm, or according to the more orthodox way, on their backs sleeping infants. No one suspected these were anything but what they appeared to be. It has been discovered, however, that the faces of these apparently sleeping infants are made of wax, and that their bodies are composed of smuggled opium. How much has been got through in this way does not appear. It would seem, however, that the amount is something considerable, for the information has been sent throughout all the ports, and the officials are ordered to keep their eyes open for these strange-looking youngsters.

On Wednesday a Chinese farmer living at the Sai Tau Village, Kowloon City, says he was attacked in his bed by armed robbers. The farmer was awakened by knocking on his door and directly afterwards a revolver shot was heard. The men threatened the occupier. They compelled him to give up his keys and also from boxes giving to the value of \$10 and \$10 in money. The police gave no credence to the story, as an officer was on duty near to the house at the time and heard no shot.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Chinese has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from opium poisoning.

The silk despatched per s.s. Shaiyao Mers on July 14 was delivered in New York on the 18th inst.

A district watchman has picked up from the Harbour a Winchester rifle and 40 rounds of ammunition.

Gun practice took place this morning for an hour at Pak Sha Wan, the guns discharging in a north-easterly direction.

Harry Thaw has been awarded the income from his father's estate which was devised him by his trustees since he was adjudged insane for slaying Stanford White. He will get \$150,000.

Major Womborn, who resides at Kowloon, has reported to the police that on Wednesday night some persons stole from off the dressing table in his room a number of gold rings valued at \$12.

A girl, who was entrusted by a Chinese accountant, living at 40, Stanton Street, with a sum of \$300 with which he was to pay a certain other shopkeeper, did not pay the money and has since absconded.

At 11.50 o'clock this morning the red drum was hoisted, indicating that a typhoon was east of the Colony outside the 300 miles radius. The Signal at Signal Hill read "in the Bashee Channel, direction unknown."

Detective Sergt. Browne prosecuted 17 Chinese for gambling at Yau-mai, the first defendant being also charged as keeper. Defendants were alleged to have been playing ngau pau. The first defendant was fined \$30 or a month and the remainder \$3 each.

Mr. Thomas J. Barratt, of Bell Moor, Hampstead Heath, N.W., chairman and managing director of Messrs. A. and F. Pears, Ltd., for many years the leading English advertiser, owner of a fine art collection, who died in April, aged 72, left £405,564.

Mr. E. Holborn, a cripple, who set out from Bridport on July 11 in a tiny craft of his own construction with the object of crossing the Atlantic, was discovered four days later running on to the rocks near Plymouth and was towed safely into harbour.

Mr. Justice Ingham in the Summary Court yesterday gave judgment with costs for plaintiff in the case in which A. Ogilvie (Kowloon) sued A. Crawford (Kowloon) for \$50 for a month's rent. Mr. Gardiner represented plaintiff and Mr. Faithfull the defendant.

We have been asked to remind the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank that the Bank's ordinary yearly meeting takes place to-morrow at noon, at the City Hall, and that as soon as the ordinary meeting is concluded the extraordinary meeting, of which notice has been given in these columns, will be held.

In a leader in the "Journal de Pekin," recently, the editor says: "If three Yankees were thrown together on an island they would form a Trust; three British, a sporting club; three Germans, a university; and three French, a paper. So three Chinese, under similar circumstances, would form at once a Secret Society."

Two Chinese were smartly captured yesterday just before they left the first floor of 2 Yuk Ming Lane with bundles of clothing and \$70 in their possession. The padlock had been broken off the door during the occupants' absence. During operations the occupier returned, and raised the alarm. The district watchman, responding to the call, caught the two men.

Mr. Wood, before whom the men appeared on a burglary charge, remanded them until to-morrow for enquiries.

## POLICE SERGEANTS' DEATH.

The death occurred in London at the beginning of July of ex-Crown Sergeant J. F. Lee, who was attached to the Hongkong City Constabulary for 13 years. He was one of a batch of 40 recruits, popularly known as the "Forty Thieves," who joined the force in 1900. Last July he was awarded home on pension but it was not until he had been in England some time that he was observed to be suffering from consumption. He was removed to the Brompton Cottage Hospital where he remained three months. The treatment he received apparently improved his health, and he was taken to a Convalescent Home. He lingered for a time, eventually succumbing to the dread disease.

Sergt. Lee was 37 years of age and unmarried. In Hongkong he was well known amongst a large circle of friends, to whom he asked to be remembered just before his death.

## KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND PIRACY PREVENTION.

The following letter was referred to at yesterday's Legislative Council meeting by the Hon. Mr. Hewart, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce:

Hongkong, 18th August, 1914.  
Sir—A Special Meeting of my Committee was held on Wednesday, the 12th instant, to consider the Draft Bill, and Draft Regulations to be made thereunder, for the better prevention of piracy of vessels trading from this Colony:

(1.)—At this Meeting there attended, at the invitation of my Committee, representatives of the principal firms of Coasting and River Craft.

(2.)—I am directed to convey to you the opinions unanimously expressed by those present.

(3.)—Coasters. I cannot do better than attach hereto the candid views of one of the principal owners of coasters which views were fully endorsed by those present at the special meeting above referred to.

(4.)—River Steamers. Generally the Regulations, as regards River Craft, are excellent and are likely to attain the desired purpose.

The following exceptions however, are taken to them:

Clause 10 is regarded as impracticable. There is no baggage room on River Steamers and Chinese passengers, will not be separated from their belongings.

One can imagine the utter confusion and the amount of time which would be required for passengers to disembark to reclaim their baggage at the end of the voyage, and no check system is likely to prove in the least effective.

The time required for clearing the Customs at Canton and other ports would be so great as to act as a serious deterrent to the River trade.

For these reasons my Committee consider that Clause 10 should be eliminated.

Clause 15, which states: "If deck cargo is to be carried provision shall be made for partitioning it off and securing it in such a way that it shall be inaccessible to any person throughout the voyage without the authority of the master."

could not be made practicable, as all cargo in river steamers is carried on the lower deck among third class passengers. River steamers are not fitted with means to work cargo in and out of the holds in the same manner as coasting steamers. Not only would it be impossible to place all cargo in the holds, the expense of handling would be prohibitive. Further, fresh vegetables, fruit, and live fish could not be carried in the holds.

My Committee suggest that this clause should be modified to read: "If deck cargo is to be carried other than cargo from Europe and America shipped on through bills of lading and import and export cargo shipped by European firms known to the River Company in due English Bills of Lading, and live stock, live fish, fresh vegetables and fruit it shall be secured in such manner as to be inaccessible to any person throughout the voyage without the authority of the master."

If the Government insists on partitions being constructed to make cargo inaccessible to deck passengers, such partitions are likely to cause serious loss of life in case of collision or accident, and will be prevented from leaving the ship.

In the case of the fire on the "Tai On," if such regulations had been in force, probably no lives would have been saved.

The result of this legislation, if passed without the above alterations, will be to direct the entire native passenger trade from the river steamers to the railway instead of making the steamers more secure against piracy.

(4.)—In view of the above expression of carefully considered opinion, my Committee believe that the Government will be enabled to apply the same Regulations to Ocean-going Craft as to River Steamers.

I am to request you to be good enough to convey to His Excellency the Governor the thanks and appreciation of my Committee for his courtesy in referring this most important matter to this Chamber for consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

The Honourable, The Colonial Secretary.

## PREVENTION OF PIRACY REGULATIONS.

The following is the report of the Chamber of Commerce which was enclosed with the above communication to the Government. Consideration of the proposed regulations, in our judgment, shows that they are not well designed to cover the varied conditions under which vessels with or without passengers make the voyage specified in the Bill without making in such cases an unduly onerous application and to take the opportunity of making the following comments on them.

## COASTERS.

We find the application of Article 3 of the Bill so sweeping that it covers ships which we cannot think it was intended to cover. The expense of the guards and of the changes and fittings required is considerable, and the existence of many of them will be a serious interference with the freedom of movement and with the handling of cargo on board for long periods when they are not serving the purpose intended. The article refers to voyages ranging from Amoy to Haiphong, and in doing so includes vessels which have some of these routes as only part of their voyages. One of the principal effects on Coasters of these regulations will be to cause the creation of d-diggers, grilles, barred wire protections and other artificial alterations, also changes in connection with passengers, their luggage and cargo, so inconvenient as to be almost impracticable, on the regular steamers running between Hongkong, Tientsin and Shanghai to Canton via Hongkong. These boats make a round voyage in, say, three weeks, and would be hampered by these regulations all that time because they are for the most part of a light draught, and are not fitted with the necessary alterations, and in any case in the southern direction strangers would at once be detected. We think it reasonable, therefore, that such vessels should be exempt from the new regulations.

The number of passengers carried by steamers trading between Hongkong,

## RICKSHA COOLIES DEALT WITH.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewart, in Mr. Melbourne's Court this morning, charged two ricksha coolies with demanding more than the legal fare and with behaving in a disorderly manner.

Mr. Hewart explained that he left the P. and O. office in company with the Captain of the s.s. Himalaya and chartering two rickshas, went to the Naval Yard. On completing the journey he offered the coolies five cents, which was the legal fare. They each demanded more and the second coolie looked as though he would strike him.

Mr. Melbourne fined each prisoner \$2 for demanding more than the correct fare. He also imposed a fine of \$5 upon the second prisoner for misbehaviour, and cautioned the first prisoner.

Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong is so small that it would take a very long period to recover the cost of the alterations called for.

Additional reasons for their exemption arise out of the following remarks on certain of the regulations:

Regulation No. 5 requiring access to the bridge from below. The bridge, the grille, the fact is that the construction of river boats differs from one another and greatly from coasters, while there is further great variation between the designs of coasters.

To comply with this regulation on many of the coasters means either the removal of certain fixed ladders and severing the connection between the fore deck and the roof of the ship or sending the boats to a dock yard and changing the design at great cost and delay.

Regulation 7, requiring the protection of the emergency steering gear would, to be effective, mean a steel house of considerable dimensions and this alone would cost not less than \$2,000 on each vessel.

Regulation 11 requiring the location of other than first class passengers would mean a grille or two or three ways, which are ships' only throughframes and would therefore be extremely inconvenient if not impracticable.

Regulation 13 requires that deck cargo shall be made inaccessible. This is impracticable and would mean no deck cargo at all.

Regulations 23 to 31 require guards to be placed by the regular and irregular vessels, and we think we have given sufficient reason in the facts that the boats are small, and the guards are not necessary, and the guards are not necessary, and the guards are not necessary.

Regulation 40 on coasters, passengers, an average in number of whom we may mention is only about 40 to 100, are carried in an after-deck house and, when that is full, in the 'tween decks, below and the balance of the space on those two decks is usually occupied with cargo. The passengers have the run of the after two decks throughout the voyage. To compel them to otherwise, behind locked grilles doors while the ship is in the danger zone would be greatly resented, and the fitting of such doors or barriers across the 'tween decks cannot, we think, have been contemplated.

The foregoing applies with equal force in all respects to the frequent but irregular coasters which are chartered with Yangtze produce partly to Hongkong and partly to Canton. They carry generally one kind of cargo and low, heavy, bulky, and none between Hongkong and Canton.

Points of agreement are the requirements of (steamers) Regulations 12 and 15 to 21, 32 to 39, 41 to 43.

## BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

## The Importance of the Open Sea.

## FACTS AND FIGURES.

Although, up to the present, information from Europe with regard to the food supply points to the fact that all markets are plentifully stocked and that prices are maintained, the situation will develop into one of supreme importance in the event of prolonged hostilities. One of the strongest arguments of the "Blue Water school" in Great Britain has always been that in the event of a naval defeat, the country's immense shipping would be paralysed, and the overseas food supply cut off. An imaginative writer has pictured the country brought to the point of a surrender in consequence of threatened starvation, because command of the sea, and therefore of the food supply, has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

## WHAT BRITAIN EXPORTS.

Considerations of this character give point to the Admiralty message which was published recently: "The Atlantic is safe." From that we know that not only is Great Britain's food supply safe, but that the way is open for the continuance of a vast shipping trade, and that the world is safe.

The importance of this will best be conveyed by quoting a few statistics relative to the amount of food imported into Great Britain. The figures for 1912 are as follows:—Wheat, wheat meal, and flour, 118,623,698 cwt.; maize 38,233,307 cwt.; rice 8,161,283 cwt.; butter 4,237,156 lb.; tea 286,891,970 lb.; beef 8,294,619 cwt.; bacon 4,491,530 cwt.; and other meats 2,886,527 cwt.

An extensive shipping trade with continental ports will, of course, be at a standstill, but as regards the food supply, the position is only slightly affected. The country is dependent upon Canada, Australia, the United States, Argentina, and India for the greater part of the wheat supply, and they would most probably be able to make up the deficiency caused by stoppage of supplies from Russia, which in 1911 sent 18,106,100 cwt. of wheat to Great Britain. In the same year, Rumania exported close upon 2,000,000 cwt.

## A VAST MERCHANT FLEET.

Great shipping interests have to be safeguarded, and it is a matter for satisfaction that up to the present the main lines of trade have been kept open. In 1910, Great Britain had 5,015 sailing vessels and 9,427 steamers on the trade routes of the world, the fleet employing 126,900 men the second 250,470 men and the whole representing a net tonnage of over 10,000,000 tons. One man for which has been the subject of much criticism, especially from the fact that it might seriously affect the merchant service in time of war, is that a large number of seamen are employed on British ships.

Of 576,306 men employed in the merchant service in 1910, 201,910 were British, 30,432 foreigners, and 43,364 lascars.

## THE BANK CONSPIRACY CASE.

## GUTHRIE DISCHARGED.

In the Police Court this morning Guthrie appeared on remand on a charge of conspiring with others to defraud the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Lewis (of Messrs Hastings and Hastings) appeared for Guthrie, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

Mr. Lewis asked leave to withdraw the charge against the prisoner. Mr. Gardiner raised no objection.

The Magistrate (Mr. Wood) agreed to the application and accordingly discharged the prisoner.

Guthrie, it will be remembered, gave evidence for the Crown in the trial of Roscoe at the last Session, who was indicted on a similar charge and sentenced to three years' hard labour.

## CRISES OF THE PAST.

## When Europe Has Escaped War.

There have been thirteen European crises, bringing the Powers to the verge of war, since the Franco-Prussian War in 1870-71. The dates are:

1875. Bismarck threatens France with another war for increasing her army.

1879. Britain forbids Russia to occupy Constantinople.

1884. Russia, offended at Germany's part in the Congress of Berlin, moves troops to the frontier.

1887. Russian resentment at French seizure of Tunis.

1890. Frontier incident in Asia leads to threats of war between Britain and Russia.

1897. Frontier incident leads to angry exchange of notes between France and Germany.

1905. Britain forbids French aggression in Siam.

1906. The Fashoda Incident.

1906. Gurdafiy disputes French claims in Morocco.

1908. Russian fleet fires on North Sea German ships.

1908. Austria seizes Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1911. German warship anchors at Agadir.

1912-13. The Balkan crisis.

## OSANTIES OF THE SEA.

## Sailors and the Creator of "Tom Bowling."

## CHARLES DIBDIN'S CENTENARY.

Has anyone ever heard a sailor sing "Tom Bowling?"

Yet they dubbed the elder Dibdin the Tyrant of the British Navy in those brave old days, when all England was waiting its eyes over Channel, half expecting, half fearing the Bonaparte lorry to land.

They said that Dibdin's sea songs cheered the Jack Tar to victory, what time Nelson led his stout wooden walls into battle; and that "The Furze and the Man" and "The Flying Gun" and "Ben Baretty" and "Lovely Paul" persuaded the lads into the service that did all the great gains that marked the roads. It was thereby induced to acknowledge a nation's gratitude with the grant of a pension of £200 a year, a pension which Charles Dibdin only enjoyed, however, until there was a change of Ministry.

And now, a hundred years after Dibdin's death, in a comparative poverty in a little house in Canons Town, even the amateur vocalist who occasionally "obliges" with "Tom Bowling" by way of an encore number has no knowledge of the wonderful repertoire of sea songs which we owe to the blue-jacket's balladist, the lusty laureate of the "wet sheet and a flowing sea." Who now knows "Blow high, blow low," the first of the songs which Dibdin penned and composed as it happened, in the teeth of a cross-channel gale during a thirteen-hour passage from Calais to Dover? How many votaries of this eighteenth-century Tyrticus can sing to-day, "I sailed from the Downs in the 'Xenon,'" or "The Ride of the Queen's 7?" There is a sailor's smiler anywhere by the "Hard or the Easy" where you may hope to hear "The Standing Turret," with its blithe refrain:

"The wind that blows, the ship that goes,  
And the lass that loves a sailor?"

Yet these were all popular ditties a hundred odd years ago. Dibdin himself had made them familiar up and down the country on his travels with that merry monochrome, as it was called, in which, as author-composer-narrator-singer-accompanist all rolled into one personality, he anticipated the Corney Grain and Grosvenor of a later age.

Whether Charles Dibdin was justified in his boast that his songs had been "the solace of sailors in his voyages, in storms, and in battle," is another matter. Certain it is that Dibdin's ballads find no place among the rough recollections which the men who round Cape Horn still sing around the main hatch in the "dog-watch," Sailors have a song-book of their own, with chapters of the captain and chances of the pump. It is a book which is still written in the notation of music. But it needs, writing before the traditions of the trade-winds have faded from the oceans, before the long voyage round Cape Horn has given place to the short cut by Panama, before the last of British clippers has sailed her wings away and the whirr of the air-driven crank has wholly displaced the rhythmic crack of canvas in the music of the high seas.

In return for "Tom Bowling" and all that Charles Dibdin did to stimulate English pride in English seamanship it would be a happy centenary tribute to that prince of ballad-mongers to collect as many of the real old ditties of the sea as may yet be possible.

Dibdin, who was a Southampton man by birth, was a prolific writer, a droll comedian with over 500 songs, of which no less than 100 were ballads of the sea and the sailor. Of his numerous operas "The Waterman" is still staged occasionally, and was for many years a favourite in the repertoire of the J. W. Tunner—Westminster Gazette.

## SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pain quicker than any preparation they can compound. It also be brought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

## [THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.]

## THE ALLIES POSITION EXCELLENT.

## FRENCH TROOPS RE-OCCUPY MULHAUSEN.

## BELGIAN ARMY FALLS BACK.

## THE RUSSIANS PENETRATING EAST PRUSSIA.

## FRENCH AND RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 6.20 p.m.  
It is officially stated that the French have occupied Gumbinnen and that the Russians are advancing along the whole line.

## FURTHER SUCCESSES OF THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 6.15 p.m.  
After three days' fighting, the Russians have penetrated twenty miles into East Prussia and have occupied Lyk.

## THE ALLIES POSITION EXCELLENT.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 4 p.m.  
It is officially stated in Paris that the Allies position is excellent.

## FRENCH TROOPS RE-OCCUPY MULHAUSEN.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 4.50 p.m.  
It is officially stated that the French troops re-occupied Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet after very sharp fighting. They captured six guns and six ammunition wagons.

## BANK OF ENGLAND FINANCES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.  
There has been an influx of £1,500,000 in gold into the Bank of England.

A return shows a reserve of 194 millions sterling, public deposits 100 millions, and other deposits 108 millions. In consequence of the discounting of promissory bills and other securities, amounting to 944 millions sterling, a proportion of 15.80 per cent, silver has released to 26. Private discount at 54 per cent, is more active.

## THE FRENCH RATE.

The French bank rate is reduced to 5 per cent.

## THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 5.50 p.m.  
The Press Bureau announces that the Belgian Army, confronted by superior numbers, has fallen back.  
Communication with Brussels has become difficult since morning.

## A STRATEGICAL MOVE.

The Belgian troops had admirably performed their duty in delaying the hostile advance, thus enabling their Allies to complete their concentration without interference.  
The Belgian retirement had been anticipated some days, and had been dictated by the strategical situation.

## GERMAN FORCES ADVANCING.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 12.30 p.m.  
It is officially announced in Paris that a despatch states that the Germans have reached the line at Dinant-Neuf Chateau and that large forces continue to cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. The advance guards have reached the river Dyle.

## CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 12.55 p.m.  
In the Canadian Parliament stirring speeches were delivered of loyalty to Great Britain against Germany's insensate military despotism. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Liberal Party, and Sir B. B. Borden, leader of the Conservative Party, delivered magnificent speeches, which received an ovation. Both affirmed that the Dominions would stand shoulder to shoulder for the honour of the Empire.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was convinced that Great Britain would emerge stronger than ever. He also observed that the Irish troubled had been washed away.

## RUSSIANS ENTER A PRUSSIAN TOWN.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 1.15 p.m.  
The Russians have occupied Gumbinnen, an important town in East Prussia.

The Russians had a considerable victory at Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and making many prisoners.

## GERMANS RE-ATTACK DIEST AND TIRLEMONT.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 2.55 a.m.  
The Germans re-attacked Diest (in the province of Brabant) yesterday afternoon in force. They pillaged the railway station and bombarded the town, the terrified inhabitants fleeing.  
It is also reported that the Germans have bombarded Tirlemont.

## A GERMAN ADVANCE GUARD CHECKED.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 2.55 a.m.  
Yesterday the German advance guard quietly pushed forward in the neighbourhood of the Belgian positions. An aviator, however, detected the movement and averted a possible surprise by informing headquarters, who sent forward some cavalry. The enemy fell back after some marching and counter-marching.

## A ZEPPELIN FLYING TOWARDS BRUSSELS.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 2.55 a.m.  
The Paris Temps publishes a Copenhagen dispatch which states that a Zeppelin airship was reported to have passed over Borjerg on the west coast of Denmark, at an altitude of a thousand feet, and was unrolling northwards towards Brussels.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE ITALIAN CABINET AND THE WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 11.35 a.m.  
Telegrams from Rome say that a majority in the Italian Cabinet favours intervention in the war on the side of the Triple Entente.

## FRENCH TROOPS ADVANCING ON METZ.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 5.03 a.m.  
A message from Paris says that an official communiqué states that the French have advanced rapidly, and in the afternoon reached Moerchingen, south-east of Metz, on the important Metz-Strasbourg railway. LARGE GERMAN FORCES BETWEEN LIEGE AND NAMUR.

Very large German forces are crossing the Meuse between Liege and Namur.

## CANADA'S GIFT TO THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 4.50 a.m.  
A message from Quebec says that the Government are presenting four million pounds of Canadian cheese for the use of the British army.

## GERMAN VICTORIES DENIED.

A telegram has been received denying the information that Germany has secured victories or taken any prisoners.

## BARBAROUS GERMANS.

A telegram from Paris states that material proof has been found that German soldiers have received instructions to set fire to villages and to shoot non-combatants, women, children and old men who offered any resistance.

The order is said to have been given by the German High Command.

## (Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

## DEATH OF THE POPE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.  
His Holiness the Pope is dead.

An earlier message stated that his Holiness, who had been indisposed for some days, had become much worse, and passed a bad night. It is reported that he received Communion.

Another telegram says that the Pope died at one o'clock in the morning. In a moment of lucidity his Holiness said: "The end is approaching. The Almighty in his unexhaustible goodness wishes to spare me the horrors Europe is undergoing."

The Pope is a victim of the war. When his efforts to preserve peace failed, his strength departed.

[Pope Pius X. (Giuseppe Sarto), was born at Riese, Italy, on June 2nd, 1854. He was elected Pope in August 1903, and was crowned on the 6th of that month, succeeding Pope Leo XIII. (Pius) who was crowned in 1878. Previous to becoming Supreme Pontiff, his late Holiness was Bishop of Mantua. He became a Cardinal on June 12th, 1893, and Patriarch of Venice, June 15th, 1893, this being followed by his election as Supreme Pontiff. The probable successor to the Papacy is the Cardinal Bishop Serafini Vannutelli, who is the senior of the five Cardinals. He has been created in 1897. At present Serafini Vannutelli is Bishop of Ostia and Velletri, Dean of the Sacred College, Prefect of the Congregation of the Holy Office, and Cardinal Secretary of State.]

The election of a Pope ordinarily is by scrutiny. Each Cardinal in conclave writes on a ticket his own name with that of the Cardinal whom he chooses. These tickets, folded and sealed, are laid in a chalice which stands on the conclave altar; and each elector approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath. Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice, by scrutators appointed ad hoc from the electing body; the tickets are compared with the number of the Cardinals present, and when it is found that any Cardinal has two-thirds of the votes in his favour, he is declared elected. From the succession of Pope Innocent IX, 21st in the usual list of Roman Pontiffs, to Pope Pius X., 258th in the list, all the Popes have been of Italian birth. Cardinal Bishop Serafini Vannutelli is of Italian birth.]

## ELECTION OF A NEW POPE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.  
The Conclave for the election of a new Pope will meet on September 8.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily acquiesce in opinions expressed by correspondents.—Ed.]

## WARNING TO YACHTSMEN AND MOTOR-BOAT OWNERS.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Sir,—The owner of a yacht was convicted by the Marine Magistrate this morning of anchoring his boat within the prohibited anchorage, forming the Cable Reserve at North Point, and I would like to make use of your hospital to inform you that the whole of the Bay, and which the Tramway Co., erects a bridge and bus stop are within the prohibited anchorage.

Yours faithfully,  
W. L. CARTER.

Hongkong, Aug. 21.

## JAPANESE PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

## KIAOCHAU A DISTURBING FACTOR.

Kiaochau Bay, "leased" by Germany, is a source of disturbance in the Far East as present as it has been in the past. The "Black Mail" of course Kiaochau itself is a disturbing factor. The murder of two German missionaries in 1897 in Shantung province gave Germany a pretext to fit out a squadron of warships and send it to China with Prince Heinrich (of married status) at the head of the expedition. Germany negotiated vigorously with China, with the result that Kiaochau Bay was leased, and railway, mining and other concessions were wrested from the Middle Kingdom. Germany has converted Kiaochau into a permanent naval and military base and snugly ensconced herself in the leased territory. In this way Germany rudely disturbed the balance of power in the Far East. Russia followed with a similar demand, and obtained the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen. Great Britain got Kowloon Bay, and France Kwangchow Bay. Thus China was kept pretty busy for a time in parcelling out her territory to clamorous and warring claimants. After an interval the Powers again came forward with sundry demands on China as to her declaration of non-interference in provinces which the respective Powers regarded as their exclusive spheres of influence, railway and mining concessions and what not. The drama of political intrigue for the time being closed with the outbreak of the Boxer trouble at Peking which was in a large measure brought about by the insatiable extortions of the Powers.

Thus, it is clear, continues the Osaka Journal, that Kiaochau has proved a source of considerable trouble to China and of disturbance to the Far East in general. In such circumstances, the point of view of Yuan Shih-kai, who seems to be pleased with the occupation of Kiaochau by Germany, is one of the standing puzzles in China. Germany is the principal actor in the war that has broken out in Europe, and she does not seem to be taking any care to prevent the Far East from being dragged into the vortex. The German warships in these waters have been capturing, detaining and chasing merchantmen of neutral countries, while on land Germany has been employing legions of a neutral country for the building of defensive works, and she has been commandeering contraband of war. Even without the existence of a Treaty of Alliance between Japan and England Japan could hardly tolerate such acts on the part of Germany, which are inimical to the peace of the Far East and which justify the demand for compensation. It is the duty of Japan in this part of the world, to see that peace is not disturbed in the Pacific. It will not be at all surprising, therefore, if Japan is called upon to remove the source of danger at Kiaochau at any moment. If Great Britain is undecided on this point Japan should demand of Germany single-handed the disarmament of Kiaochau and of her warships. Should Germany refuse to agree, Japan should enforce her demand by what measures she deems fit in the circumstances. Germany was the principal mover in robbing Japan of the fruits of her victory in the Japan-China war and has no right to disturb the peace of the Far East in the way she is doing.

## BALANCE OF POWER IN THE EAST.

The Tokyo Asahi writes in a similar strain. The war in Europe can no longer be looked upon as a conflagration across a river, remarks our contemporary. The Japanese Government has issued a declaration that in the event of England being involved in trouble in the East Japan would assist her according to the terms of the Alliance. Strictly speaking, however, such a declaration is superfluous as the Treaty is explicit on the point and no such assurance is needed. The only doubt is as to when the situation in the East reaches a point that demands Japan's intervention. All impartial observers will agree in thinking that that situation has already arisen and that Japan would be fully justified in taking action at the present moment. So long as the German squadron remains in Kiaochau Bay ready for fighting the British squadron at Weihaiwei or Hongkong, it is plain that British interests in the Far East are jeopardised and so it is time for Japan to fulfil her treaty obligations. Apart from the question of Treaty obligations, of course, there is no need for Japan voluntarily to plunge herself into the vortex without sufficient justification.

Latest intelligence from Europe, however, seems to point to a possibility of the disturbance of the balance of power in the East. It appears that Germany has violated the neutrality of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch independence seems to be threatened. As everybody knows, Holland has wealthy and extensive colonies in the East. Although through the indifferent administration of the mother country only part of these colonies has been developed there can be no two opinions as to the vast amount of natural wealth that they contain. It is many years since Germany began to cast covetous eyes on these colonies and it is quite possible that in the event of a victorious invasion of the Netherlands and that even Dutch







SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, & THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO ROSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	From	Leave	Arrive	Connecting Steamer	From	Leave	Arrive
Yokohama	Yokohama	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Yokohama	Yokohama	Sept. 1	Sept. 1
Yokohama	Yokohama	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Yokohama	Yokohama	Sept. 1	Sept. 1
Yokohama	Yokohama	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Yokohama	Yokohama	Sept. 1	Sept. 1
Yokohama	Yokohama	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Yokohama	Yokohama	Sept. 1	Sept. 1

THE ATTENTION OF PASSENGERS is drawn to the Accelerated Arrival of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth & London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday & London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.25 p.m. on Saturdays.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking. FARES TO LONDON AND MARSEILLES

From	To	1st SALOON	2nd SALOON
LONDON	LONDON	285	125
MARSEILLES	MARSEILLES	285	125
LONDON	MARSEILLES	285	125
MARSEILLES	LONDON	285	125

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transit) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON

From	To	1st SALOON	2nd SALOON
LONDON	LONDON	285	125
MARSEILLES	MARSEILLES	285	125
LONDON	MARSEILLES	285	125
MARSEILLES	LONDON	285	125

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, and COLOMBO. FARES TO LONDON: 1st SALOON 285, 2nd SALOON 125. FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st SALOON 285, 2nd SALOON 125. All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. THE ABOVE FARES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10% For further particulars apply to E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON	KATORI MARU	WEDNESDAY, 26th August, at 10 a.m.
ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID	KAMAKURA MARU	WEDNESDAY, 26th August, at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU	TUESDAY, 25th August, at 4 p.m.
SEATTLE, VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	TUESDAY, 25th August, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	KUMANO MARU	WEDNESDAY, 26th August, at 10 a.m.
DAY ISLAND, TONGA, TANGA MARU	TANGA MARU	WEDNESDAY, 26th August, at 10 a.m.
VILLE AND BRISBANE	KAMAKURA MARU	WEDNESDAY, 26th August, at 10 a.m.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	KAMAKURA MARU	WEDNESDAY, 26th August, at 10 a.m.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU	THURSDAY, 27th August, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU	WEDNESDAY, 26th August, at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE AND TANGA MARU	TANGA MARU	TUESDAY, 25th August, at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, COVELL MARU	COVELL MARU	WEDNESDAY, 26th August, at 10 a.m.
PENANG & RANGOON	KAGAKI MARU	WEDNESDAY, 26th August, at 10 a.m.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd Class) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS COMMENCING 1st JUNE, ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1914.

From	To	1st Class	2nd Class
Hongkong	Kobe	\$185	\$81
Hongkong	Yokohama	\$122	\$75
Hongkong	Shanghai	\$108	\$65
Hongkong	Manila	\$95	\$57

With notion of Rail between Steamers' callings, Ports in Japan. For further information apply to T. KUBOMOTO, Manager.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE in connection with THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. 'SEATTLE MARU' Capt. T. Saito, Thursday, 3rd Sept. at 4 p.m. S.S. 'MEXICO MARU' Capt. N. Kobayashi, Wednesday, 16th Sept. at 4 p.m.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. 'SAIGON MARU' Capt. T. Yamaguchi, Wednesday, 26th Aug., a.m.

FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. 'KANO MARU' Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Wednesday 26th Aug., at 2 p.m.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. 'DAIWIN MARU' Capt. K. Murakami, Sunday 23rd August, at Noon.

S.S. 'DAIOI MARU' Capt. S. Tokushige, Sunday 30th August, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. 'SOSHU MARU' Capt. K. Hattori, Wednesday, 2nd Sept., at 10 a.m.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have excellent accommodation for first class passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO Y. ASAI, Manager, Second Floor No. 1, Queen's Building.

Reduced First Class Fares.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S.S. 'MINNESOTA' CAPACITY 23,000 Tons. 20,718 Tons Gross Register. LENGTH 330 Feet. BEAM 73 Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Hongkong 14th November, 1914.

FOR SEATTLE VIA NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila and Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco

Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)

Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco

Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)

Robe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco

Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)

Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of Call to London and Return (Six Months)

Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of Call to London and Return (24 Months)

Reduced rates to all Ports in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Salles and State-rooms (all Outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry Telephone, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missions, and their families.

For full information regarding freight or passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA Agents, Prince's Building.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK & SINGAPORE

THE Steamship KENTUCKY.

Captain A. Lee, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be taken to the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 24th instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have been landed into the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN TOMES & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, August 17, 1914. 223

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE

THE S.S. Des of Airlis having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be taken to the Godowns, where they will be examined on 24th August at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 15 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by Optional Cargo will be carried on unless otherwise given to the contrary immediately on arrival.

JARDINE, MATHEW & Co., Ltd. General Managers.

Hongkong, August 18, 1914. 224

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, August 13th, 1914. At 100 cads per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Beef (Hind) & Prime Cut—Mal Lang Pa 15 22

Cornd—Ham Ngau Yek 24

Row—Shiu 24

Breast—Ngon Lam 18

Soup—Tong Yek 20

Steak—Ngon Yek Pa 22

Sirloin Coton—Ngon Lau 30

Sauces—Ngon Chan 23

Hallock's Brains—Know per set 10

Tongue fresh—Ngon Li 60

Head—Ngon Tau 11.20

Heart—Ngon Sum 15

Thump, Salt—Ngon Kia 22

Feet—Ngon Kark 10

Kidneys—Ngon Yiu 20

Tail—Ngon Mai 10

Liver—Ngon Kon 15

Tripe (undressed)—Ngon To 6

Calves Head & Feet—Ngon-chai-tau-kah, set 81

Mutton Chon—Yeung Pui Kwat 15 25

Leg—Yeung Pui 25

Shoulder—Yeung Shau 24

Pigs Chittling—Chu Chong 27

Brains—Chu Kow 24

Feet—Chu Kark 12

Fry—Chu Chak 3

Head—Chu Tau 17

Heart—Chu Sum 10

Kidneys—Chu Yiu 8

Liver—Chu Con 24

Pork, Chop—Chu Pui Kwat 25

Let—Chu Pui 27

Fat or Lard—Chu Yek 27

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Kark, set 65

Hearts—Yeung Shau 10

Kidneys—Yeung Yiu 25

Liver—Yeung Con 25

Smoking Pig, To Order—Chu Chai 26

Sheep, Best—Sang Ngon Yau 22

Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau 24

Vial—Ngon Chai Yek 22

Sauces—Ngon Chai Chong 20

Poultry

Chicken—Kai Chai 32

Parrots, Large, Small—Siu Kai 30

Ducks—Ap 17

Geese—Pan Kau 22

Rice Birds—Kai Tan 20

Geese, Canton—Kai 26

Falcons—Hoi Nam Kai 30

Geese—Ngo 22

Beese Wild Shat—Shang-hoi Yek Ngo, pair 22

Mink Deer—Wong Kung 22

Hare, Shanghai—Tu Chai 22

Partridges—Chu Khoo 22

Phoenix—Shau Kai 22

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap 22

Hois—Hoi Hoi Pak Kap 22

Quail—Um Chun 22

Rice Birds—Wo Yek Chai 22

Snipe—Sa Choy 22

Turkeys, Cook—Pak Kai Kung 22

Hens—Ne 22

Wild Ducks, Shat—Shang-hoi Kai Ap 22

Tail—Sui Ap Chai 22

Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Shing Sa Ap 22

Fish

Garbel—Ka Ya 17

Bream—Jin Yu 13

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu 15

Carp—Li Yu 23

Catfish—Chik Yu 15

Catfish—Mun Yu 17

Crabs—Hoi 24

Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu 20

Dah—Sa Man Yu 14

Duck—Wong Mei Lau 16

Dog Fish—Tu To 8

Eels, Conger—Hoi Man 15

Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu 23

Yellow—Wong Sin 28

From—Tien Kai 36

Grouper—Sok Pan 55

Jadgon—Pak Kap Yu 17

Ferrings—Tao Pak 24

Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kip 28

Lahna—Wong Yu Yu 25

Loach—Wu Yu 28

Loach—Lung Ha 28

Mackerel—Chi Yu 22

Milk Fish—Mong Yu 36

Mullet—Chai Yu 27

Jayek—Jing Ho 24

Parrotfish—Kai Kuo Yu 18

Parch—Tan Lau 25

Pike—Fu Pak Long 14

Plaice—Pan Yu 14

Pontef, Black—Hok Chong 28

Pontef, White—Pak Chong 28

Prerna—Ming Ha 25

Ray—Pak Pa 10

Black Fish—Sok Kiu Kung 20

Romch—Chui Yu 15

Meat

Salmon—Ma Yau 33

Shark—Se Yu 8

Snake—Fo Yu 10

Shrimps—Ha 34

Snapper—Lap Yu 29

Soles—Tab Sa Yu 25

Tench—Yan Yu 20

Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu 18

Turtles, small, fresh water—Sirk Yu 24

White Bait—Ngon Yu Tai 1

Fruits

Almonds—Heng Yau 30

Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kow 25

Apples (Chetool)—Tia Chan Ping Kwo 25

Small—Hoi Tong 25

Custard—Fwo Lai Chi 25

Bananas, fragrant, Overripe—San Shing 15

Bananas, (Bridel, Maw)—San Heng Chai 4

Chetool, Chetool—Fong Lub



